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REMARKS

Applicant replies to the Office Action dated April 5, 2006 within two months. Thus, Applicant requests an Advisory Action, if necessary. Claims 1-11 were pending in the application and the Examiner rejects claims 1-11. Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Examiner rejects claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The Examiner asserts that "[t]he claim(s) contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention" (page 2, item 3). In regard to the claim limitation of "using only a single translation", the Examiner asserts that the "specification does not contain any description of how this is performed" (page 2, item 3). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

In the Examiner's Response to Applicant's previously filed assertion that the specification clearly discloses a single translation step, the Examiner states that, "[a]pplicant's are relying on there being no disclosure of a secondary translation process present in the specification to provide support for 'using only a single translation' to distinguish from the prior art applied" (page 3, paragraph 1). Applicant maintains that the specification provides clear support for a single translation and that the single translation is an integral element of the invention. Nevertheless, Applicant has amended the specification to more clearly disclose that fields of a record are fully or partially translated requiring only a single translation step.

The present application describes the creation of an interface file which defines (1) the location of the first data file, (2) what data is to be collected from a first data file, (3) how to format the data (e.g., add a delimiter flag to the end of a text string), and (4) where to save the new data file. Thus, one of ordinary skill would definitively conclude from the disclosure that data is read from a first file, is formatted according to instructions in an interface file, and is saved to a second data file. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill would conclude from the disclosure that a single translation occurs between the first data file and the second data file and that only two formats are revealed, namely a first format (first data file) and a second format (second data file). Paragraph 58 of Applicants disclosure states, "[t]he Interface File Definition is then used by Interface File Builder 210 to translate the file from the format used by financial institution 102 to a format useable by accounting system 106" (emphasis added).

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The Examiner further asserts that if the specification "did provide enablement for 'using only a single translation' the following portion of Coleman discloses such limitation" (page 3, paragraph 1). The Examiner cites column 10, lines 25-32 as evidence that Coleman discloses a single translation. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Coleman discloses a data translation process which starts from creating what is termed an "environment," and extends to rendering and storing translated data. The environment is disclosed as being a combination of definitions and rules that are used to translate the data from the first format to a second generic format; and from the second generic format to a third format. According to Coleman, an environment can be created based on the specific data translation needs. For example, if a user needs to move data from a source Microsoft SQL Server database to a destination UNIX data file, the user may interface with the Coleman system to define the source and the destination. On the source side, this may require the user to create a pointer to the database, define which fields in the database need to be converted, and specify the data type for each field. On the destination side, the user may create a pointer to where the data file exists, specify how the data is to be formatted, and define the data type. When the definitions have been created and saved to memory, Coleman refers to the definitions as an intermediate environment. Thus, an intermediate environment designed for a specific purpose need only be created once. Thereafter, the user can load one or more environment into the translation tool to execute a data translation (*see*, column 21, lines 17-23).

To support the assertion that Coleman discloses such a limitation (i.e., a single translation), the Examiner directs Applicant to column 10, lines 30-33 of Coleman that discloses, "[i]t is noted that the creation of intermediate environments is optional depending upon the user's application" (emphasis added). In other words, a user may create a new intermediate environment or select an existing one, but more than a single translation is always required. It is further noted that the Examiner's citation of Coleman falls within a section of the disclosure specifically directed to the creation process of the intermediate environment. Removing the intermediate environment from Coleman would render the data translation system inoperable and literally destroy the functionality of the Coleman system.

Claims 2-11 variously depend from claim 1 and thus the enabled subject matter is incorporated into claims 2-11.

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Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner next rejects claims 1-6 and 8-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Coleman, U.S. Patent 5,708,825 ("Coleman"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. In light of proceeding arguments addressing the Examiner's 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection, Applicant requests that the Examiner reconsider the following arguments.

Coleman generally discloses a system for converting data between disparate systems in order to make data usable to a receiving computing system. The Coleman converter performs a series of steps used to map data from one database to another. The Coleman system includes a hardware independent conversion engine that converts data from a first database to a platform neutral data type (first translation), then converts the platform neutral format to a format suitable to a second database (second translation). This dual translation process is clearly disclosed by Coleman as follows:

"The [data conversion language engine] DCLE of the present invention converts data from any number of different types or formats from any of various platforms to a single common data standard having a pre-defined generic data type, and the data is then converted from this generic type to a new desired format or type" (column 2, lines 48-53).

Coleman discloses a "generic data type" which is a required mid-step to perform the translation of data from a first format to a second format. Further, Coleman discloses an input data file and an output data file (column 3, lines 24-41). The Coleman system requires a user to first create the input data file that comprises a map of an input source to define how the DCLE engine should read data from the source. The user then creates an output data file to define the mapping of the destination. The DCLE engine then; (1) reads the input data file, (2) collects data from the source in accordance with the input data file, (3) converts the data into a pre-defined generic format (first translation), (4) reads the output data file, and finally (5) converts the generically-formatted data in accordance with the output data file (second translation).

Accordingly, Coleman requires the use of not only generically formatted data, but Coleman also requires the use of two translations. Coleman cites several reasons for including two translations and the intermediary step of formatting data from a first data repository to a pre-defined generic format. However, those skilled in the art would appreciate that simplified processes which include as few steps as possible are preferable for a number of reasons including, for example, reducing processing time and reducing the lines of programming code, which reduces error probability and is easier to maintain. While the five-step formatting process

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as disclosed by Coleman may be advantageous under certain circumstances, it would not prove to be the most efficient when there is a need to simply format data from a source in accordance with the requirements of a destination. As such, Coleman does not disclose or suggest at least "translating, via said host computer, using only a single translation of said data from said first source according to said definitions contained in said interface file," as recited by independent claim 1.

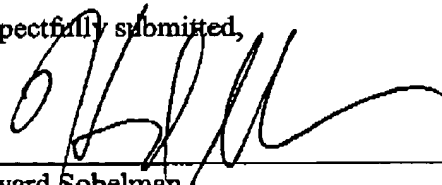
Claims 2-6 and 8-11 variously depend from independent claim 1, therefore dependent claims 2-6 and 8-11 are differentiated from the cited reference for at least the same reasons as set forth above, as well as in view of their own respective features.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner next rejects claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coleman in view of the Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing definition of the term "wizard". Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. Claim 7 depends from independent claim 1, therefore dependent claim 7 is differentiated from the cited references for at least the same reasons as set forth above, as well as in view of its own respective features.

Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-2814. Applicant invites the Examiner to telephone the undersigned if the Examiner has any questions regarding this Reply or the present application in general.

Respectfully submitted,



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